The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,880.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868. Annual Subscription, in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 32 0
—— including postage..... „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto.. ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SYKES—DWYER—March 23rd, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. Will. Spring, D.D., Sykes, Esq., to Sarah Anne Dwyer

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on Monday the 6th April at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

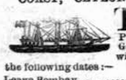
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 660 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee on Monday the 3 th March at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Visagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	„
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	„
„ Galle	„	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry	„	„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	28	„ Cannanore	1
„ Visagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	„

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at noon, calling at Vingorla on the voyage if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

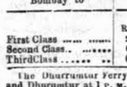
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 23rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.	Rewas.	Dhurmatur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Re. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 8	0 12	0 8	0 4
Second Class..	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 16
ThirdClass	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 4	5

The Dhurmatur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurmatur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUITONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HER MAJESTY," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Her Majesty*.

Bombay, 25th March 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF BRUSSELS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Brussels*.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS. PARIS 1867

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LA CHAUX DE SWITZERLAND.

WATCH MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	„ 7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits		25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits		20 0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....		8 8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	„	3
Guyots West End.....	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. beg to draw the attention of TRAVELLERS and others to their "SPECIAL KIT" prepared and always on hand. The Kit comprises everything necessary at a moderate cost, and can only be procured at BADHAM & COMPANY'S, Apollo House.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor within the Government of Bombay, will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 P.M., when the Report for the past year will be read.

The Honourable M. R. Westropp, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The presentation of Prizes to the Children will take place about 5 P.M., when all Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the Schools are kindly requested to attend.

JOHN CAMERON, Secretary.

Byculla, 26th March 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER in Cursetjee Sookhjee Street, Cammatteepoora.

Plans and Sections of the proposed Sewer may be inspected, and Forms of Tender with Bills of Quantities may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on the 4th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written in the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING-GLASSES.

J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY SLIPPERS & CUSHIONS

J. NEUBERG.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAPS.

J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, GOLD BEADING.

J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE READING LAMPS.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES & CIGAR HOLDERS.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO, by Thos. Bears, in Tins and Packets.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY Do.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer.

J. NEUBERG.

QUININE, in 1 oz. Bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from O'Porto.

J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour, at Rs. 9 per Tin of 28 lbs.

J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1
Ditto No. 2
Ditto No. 3

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO by THOMAS BEARS, and DITTO by W. D. and H. O. WILLS in Packets and Tins.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.—Just received, a small Consignment of ENAMELLED IRON WARE, consisting of—

Plates, Saucepans and Covers,
Cups and Saucers, Fry Pans,
Bowls, Basins,
Meat Dishes, Ewers,
Bake Dishes, Soup Dishes,
Candlesticks.
&c., &c., &c.,

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the COMPANY, at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY per SHARE, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after the 7th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27TH INSTANT to 14TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager for the Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distance from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetraine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
Aperient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its 1st per price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In 2 ots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being in liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1, 3, 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilkhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS (MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, for GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.....	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 2 lbs., each.....	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each.....	0 12	1 0
„ per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon.....	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.....	1 8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 60 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1 12	2 0
White quality „ per lb..	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.....	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th April, KATEVILLE, 117 Malabar Hill. Apply to FINLAY, CLARK & Co. 1 Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. Green, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by Proctor-Sims, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, to write up and keep the Accounts of an Estate under Trust. Salary Rs. 150 per month. None but first-rate Accountants need apply. Address with references to "H. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

A PRACTICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of Iron and Steel in all its branches, SEEKS A SITUATION. Can erect Machinery, Plant, &c., take out Quantities, and has been accustomed to the management of men. Address "W.," Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an OVERSEER, under the Local Fund Committee of Dhawar. Salary Rupees 100 per mensum, with One Rupee per diem as travelling allowance when out in the districts.

None need apply who are not acquainted with Surveying and Plan Drawing. A knowledge of English and Canarese or Marathi indispensable.

Applications with Testimonials to be sent to the President Local Fund Committee, Dharwar.

L. REID,
Collector and President, L. F. Committee.

Dharwar, Collector's Office, 20th March 1868.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depôt at Malavar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 6th April and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings old, Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Europe and Coir), Brooms, Masts, Yards, Iron old, Copper old (belonging to the Boiler), Copper Rivets and Scraps, Cases, Casks, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 25th March 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for ERECTING THREE CUDJAN SHEDS over Slips Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the Dockyard.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER A. DUFFAT, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New york, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for ess than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts.	per doc. Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rausan, Black capsule, do... ... „	25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ... „	21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ... „	18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ... „	16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... „	15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ... „	15	„ —
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... „	20	„ —

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto .... „		26
Macon, ditto .... „		21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„ 26	„ —
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ —
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ —
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.....	„ 26	„ —
„ „ Hocheimer, do.....	„ 28	„ —

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.....	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.....	„ 22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.....	„ 15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.....	„ 15
Mar

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGINGS may be had by Gentlemen with a respectable family in Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Terms moderate. Apply to "A. W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the Institution Hall (entrance from Khetwad), on MONDAY the 30th March, commencing precisely at 4 P.M. The Chair will be occupied by the Hon. ALEX. BROWN. JOHN WILSON.
Bombay, 27th March 1868.

CAN BE HAD at the "LOCKSLEY HALL," BYCULLA, opposite the Club, APARTMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN, with BOARD at Rs. 125 Monthly. This sum includes Ice, Attendance, Stabling, and a lift into Fort to Office and back if needed. Early application necessary, as the Rooms are limited. Address "H. D. T." care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED) is prepared to PAY ON PRESENTATION under Rebate at 5 per cent per Annum its PROMISSORY NOTES maturing the 15th July 1863, being the completion of payment in full of the debts of the AGRA & MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED.)
Agra Bank (Limited), Bombay, 30th March 1868.

NOW OPENED—THE TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS, Bell Lane, Fort, by the Proprietress J. BRYSON.
A private Room for Ladies.
A private entrance with Female Attendance.
Private Board and Residence.
Charges exceedingly moderate to suit the times.
Soups always ready.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in the Darbar Room, TOWN HALL, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at FIVE o'clock, when the Committee's FIRST ANNUAL REPORT will be submitted. The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, Chairman of the Society, will preside.
The Children attending the FORT SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, will be examined, and Prizes will be distributed.
All interested in Education are invited to attend.
D. MACPHERSON, D. C. BOYD, } Joint Secretaries.
Bombay, 27th March 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matters of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1866, and of the INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April 1868, at 11 o'clock, for the appointment by the Judge of a Liquidator in the room of MR. THOMSON; and the Proceedings of the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th day of March 1868, verified by affidavit, sworn the 28th day or March 1868, recommending Mr. A. H. Wildy as such Liquidator, will be brought to the notice of the Judge.—Dated this 28th day of March 1868. KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER, Attorneys for the Liquidator.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
GREAT ATTRACTION!
IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE!!!
OVERFLOWING HOUSES!!!!
FIFTH GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MONDAY EVENING, 30th MARCH,
On which occasion will be introduced
NEW SONGS, SOLOS, MUSICAL MELANGES,
BALLADS, COMIC SKETCHES, LOCAL HITS, &c., &c.
Amongst which will be enumerated the following New and Original Acts.
GRAND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First Appearance of the EMINENT VIOLINIST AND COMPOSER
MONSIEUR VICTOR SEMELADIS:
ALSO THE
First Appearance of the ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST AND VOCALIST,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.
Grand Flight of the Old Favourite
BLUE TAIL FLY.
First Appearance of the Peripatetic
GERMAN FLUTES.
GRAND REVIEW OF THE
ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS.
The Wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR,
16 feet high,
who will stand on his head, turn back and forward summersaults, stand on his trunk, all of which at the word of command.
N. B.—This is the animal that would *not* go to Abyssinia.
PROGAMME.
PART FIRST.
OVERTURE—*Pot Pourri* ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, LET'S BE GAY—
Pra Diavolo ..... Company.
FAREWELL, MY MOTHER DEAR ... Mr. S. Herberte.
OH! I WOULD I WERE A FLY ..... Dave Carson.
MILL MAY ..... Mr. W. Burton.
THE OLD WOOD PILE ..... Mr. G. Southam.
FATHER'S COME HOME (*An Answer to "Come Home Father," arranged by R. H. Romer*) ..... Mr. S. Herberte.
COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING (*unaccompanied Quartette*) ..... } Messrs. Carson, Burton, Herberte, & Southam.
Part First will Conclude with the ELONGATED PATHETIC LAMENTATION ENTITLED
MARY JANE,
BY
DAVE CARSON.
An Interval of Ten Minutes.
PART SECOND.
VOCAL DUET.—"The Moon has raised her Lamp above" (*From the Lily of Killarney*),
MESSRS. HERBERTE AND BURTON.
THE BLUE TAIL FLY,
BY
DAVE CARSON.
"Duetto—William Tell"—Violin and Pianoforte,
MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS.
VALSE..... "Il Bacio"..... Arditi,
MADEMOISELLE MELANIE.
PART SECOND will conclude with the
GERMAN STUDENTS,
OR
MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND.
Ten Minutes Interval.
PART THIRD
will commence with an OUTRAGEOUS BURLESQUE ENTITLED
THE ABYSSINIAN WARRIORS,
in which
DAVE CARSON
will introduce his Wonderful
PERFORMING ELEPHANT BOLIVAR,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces,
DAVE CARSON
The Flower of the Abyssinian Army, by
DAVE CARSON'S FLOCK.
And as
THEODORE,
has not been seen yet,
Of course he Will not be
X. I. B.
T. E. D.
The Performance will conclude with the
WARRIORS,
NEW SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
THEODORE SKEDADDLE.
Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. BOUNDY & Co.—*Price*: ONE RUPEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..... Rs. 6
Stalls..... ,, 4
Upper Circle..... ,, 3
Pit..... ,, 1
Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. BOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.
Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
at which hour
THE HOUSE MUST BE FULL.
Carriages, Gharries, Buggies, Phætons, Dog Carts, Barouches, Broughams, Shigrams, Ekkas, Palkies, Doolies, Hackeries, and Ambulances, may be ordered at 11, about which time the
AGONY IS BOUND TO TERMINATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES, formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Purshotumdass:—
1st.—Nalgaum Property, measuring about 24,240 square yards, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-house or bungalow standing on Fazendaree ground.
2ND.—Colaba Property, being Division No. 5, warehouse with messuage, and premises erected thereon, containing thirty feet in breadth and one hundred feet in length.
3RD.—Kalbadavee Property, being all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-houses thereon erected, and standing, situate on the Kalbadavee Road, and were formerly the property of Jayaram Gopaldass, Shroff.
Further particulars and all other necessary information can be had on application.
B. R. MODY,
ARDASSEER EDULJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
*** NONE but ONE or HALF ANNA STAMPS will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. HALF AN ANNA must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.

FOR SALE, NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY TO SHOA, and of an attempt to visit Harrar. By Lieut. (now Captain) BARKER, of H. M.'s late Indian Navy, one of the Officers of the British Mission to the King of Shoa in 1841. (Issued from the Political Department, Bombay.) With Introductory Note by P. RYAN, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government.
Price Rs. 3 per copy. Postage 2 annas to Outstations.

ENGINEERING AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1868..... Rs.	4 8
The Engineer's and Contractor's ditto	4 8
Haswell's Engineer's and Mechanic's ditto	9 0
Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer	4 4
Burnell's Builder's & Contractor's Price Book 1868.	3 0
Pedzie's Practical Measurer; or, Tradesman and Wood Merchant's Assistant	5 12
Graham's Manual on Earthwork	2 0
Baker's Railway Engineering and Earthworks	3 12
Lowe's Earthwork Table for Parliamentary and working sections of railways	2 0
Baker on Long-span Railway Bridges	2 12
Ewbank's descriptive and historical account of Hydraulic and other Machines for raising water, ancient and modern	15 12
Fairbairn on Iron for building purposes, and wrought iron Bridges	9 8
—— on Iron, its history, properties, and processes of manufacture	9 8
Neville's Hydraulic Tables, Co-efficients, and formulæ	12 0
Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology, with hydraulic and other tables	18 0
Dempsey's The Builder's Guide in materials and Construction, &c	15 12
Campin's Mechanical Engineering &c., with an appendix on the analysis of iron and iron ores...	21 0
Barlow on the Strength of Materials. New edition, 1867, arranged and edited by W. Humber.....	13 8
Gillmore on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars	13 8
Professor Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering	12 0
—— of Applied Mechanics	9 8
—— Useful Rules and Tables.....	6 12
—— Manual on the Steam Engine	9 8
Captain Baird Smith on Italian Irrigation, 3 vols	25 0
The Artizan—bound volume for the year 1867....	10 8
The Builder—bound volume for July to Dec. 1867.	15 12
Weale's Civil Engineering of North America. By D. Stevenson.....	2 4
—— Rudiments of Civil Engineering	3 8
—— of Agricultural Engineering. By G.H. Andrews.....	2 4
—— of Hydraulic Engineering. By Burnell	2 4
—— Dictionary of Terms used in Architecture &c.	2 0
—— Rudiments of Naval Architecture. By J. Peake	2 4
—— —— of Architecture—Orders. By Leeds...	0 12
—— Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture.	0 12
—— Land & Engineering Surveying. By I. Baker.	1 8
—— Waterworks for cities & towns. By S. Hughes.	2 4
—— Brick and Tile-making. By E. Dobson	1 8
—— Blasting and Quarrying Stone &c. By Sir J. Bargoyne	1 2
—— Art of Architectural Modelling in Paper. By T. A. Richardson.....	1 2
—— Gas Works, &c. &c. By S. Hughes.....	2 4
—— Carpentry and Joinery of Roofs. By Robison and others.....	1 2
—— Treatise on Mathematical Instruments. By Heather.....	1 2
—— Electro-metallurgy practically treated. By A. Watt	1 2
—— Law of Contracts for woks and services. By D. Gibbons	0 12
—— Mensuration and Measuring, &c. By T. Baker.	1 2
Animals and Plants under domestication. 2 vols. By Darwin	21 0
Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History. 3rd Series. 2 vols.....	9 0
Heat a mode of Motion. By J. Tyndall, LL.D....	8 0
The Student's Text-Book of Electricity. By Noad.	9 8
Manual of Geology. By Rev. S. Haughton.....	5 12
First Principles of Modern Chemistry. By U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth	3 8
Natural Philosophy popularly explained. By Rev. S. Haughton	3 8
How to develope Productive Industry in India and the East. (Illustrated.) By P. R. Cola, of Bombay.	10 0
The Treasures of the Earth; or mines, minerals, and metals, &c. By W. Jones	2 12
The Treasures of the Earth Unlocked. By E. S. Jackson.....	1 8
Notes and Queries. 3rd Series. Vol. 12, July Dec. 1867	8 0
Hand book of Sculpture, ancient and modern. By R. Westmacott, R. A., F. R. S., &c.....	5 12
Popular Astronomy &c. By Rev. L. Tomlinson ...	2 12
The Orbs of Heaven &c. By O.M. Mitchell, A.M.	2 0
A Year at the Shore. By P. H. Gosse, F. R. S....	6 12
Odling's Lectures on Animal Chemistry	3 8
Contributions to Natural History. By a Rural D. D.	4 8
Cameron's Practical Directions for reading the Barometer and Hygrometer &c. (predicting the probability of Storms.)	3 12
Jabez Hogg's The Microscope. (Illustrated with 500 cuts)	5 12
Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the earliest times. By E. J. Wood	8 0
Davies on the Preparation and Mounting of microscopic objects.....	2 0
Marvels of creation—Earth and Sea	1 0
Illustrated London Drawing Book. By R. S. Burn.	1 8
—— Architectural and Engineering ditto.....	1 8
Boileau's Traverse Tables.....	6 8
The Heavens: an illustrated handbook of Popular Astronomy. By Amedee Guellimin. Edited by J. N. Lockyer, F. R. A. S.....	15 12
Pepper's The Boy's Play Book of Science.....	4 8
The Boy's Book of Trades, and the tools used in them	3 12
Hardwich's Manual of Photographic Chemistry...	5 12
Hunt's Manual of Photography.....	4 8
The Photographic Art, its theory and practice.....	2 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 28th March 1868.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.
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,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
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Sixth and succeeding lines, each..... ,, 0 6
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MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.
Mills, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Mallgaum.
Lickell, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, on sick leave, from Nowshera.
Gatacre, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, on sick leave, from Nowshera.
Kerr, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Taylor, Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on duty, from Lucknow.
Hewett, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.
Stewart, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Lickell, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Gatacre, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment on sick leave, to England.
Kerr, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Bertram, Major, 31st Regiment, on duty, to England.
Miles, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Bates, Lieutenant Colonel, on sick leave, to England.
Powell, Colonel, 26th Regiment, on leave, to Baroda.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.....	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.....	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 17 6	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 28	Comorin (s).....	Taunton	Kurrachee, Mar. 25.
	Alfred the Great.	May	Newport, Oct. 30.
	Ottawa (s)	Anderson	Amneley Bay, Mar. 17
	Lady Clarendon..	Wilkie	Liverpool, Dec 7.
	Innisfallen	Gibson	Liverpool, Nov. 17.
	Queen of the West	Wilkins.....	Sunderland, Oct. 8.
	Lauretta	Macpherson...	London, Nov. 18
	St. Fillans	Ferguson	Liverpool.
29	Rangoon (s).....	Renoldson ...	Sues, March 15.
	Siberia	Sands.....	Liverpool, Nov. 8.
	Rescue	Messeroy	Liverpool, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURES

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 28	St. James.....	Hartfield	Liverpool.
	Queen of the Lake	Scobie	Liverpool.
	Curtis Russell ...	Paintful	Kurrachee.
	Edward Percey ..	Walker	Liverpool.
	Carnatic (s)	Dundas.....	Aden and Suez.
	Peruvian (s)	Salmon	Annesley Bay.
	Alcedo	Overguard ...	Akyab.

INTELLIGENCE.
Per ship *Lady Clarendon*, On the 6th March signalled the ship *Rowena* from Newcastle to Bombay, in lat. 3-17 N, long 79-4 E, 140 days out.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Regina*, Brady, to Red Sea.
Ship *Baleare*, Kelly, to Red Sea.
Ship *Edward Percy*, Walker, to Liverpool.
Ship *John Bellamy*, Calbert, to Liverpool.
Barque *Noel*, Burzalote to Bordeaux via M. Coast.
Ship *King of Italy*, Meredith, to Red Sea.
Ship *Moulin* began to load for Liverpool on Saturday last.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868.

MR. T. C. HOPE, Collector of Surat, in a brief but very valuable paper on the administration of the Guicowar's territories, which appears among the correspondence recently published regarding the comparative merits of British and Native administration in India, furnishes some indirect reasons why the British Government should exercise a stricter surveillance and control over the financial affairs of the Baroda State than appears to be the case under Colonel Barr, Mr. Hope's object, of course, is strictly confined to a compliance with the request contained in the Viceroy's Circular, being devoted to showing "that the masses of the people are incontestably more prosperous and far more happy in British territory" than under the rule of His Highness the Chief of Baroda. The main regret we feel, and fault we find, in connection with Mr. Hope's paper is its extreme brevity, for he had struck upon a mine of rich material, which, to carry out the purpose he had himself specially in hand, would have been of the greatest value, if fully availed of; and which for the auxiliary purpose of throwing a flood of light upon the administration of the chief Native State interwoven with this Presidency, would have been not less valuable for purposes of general study and criticism. If we mistake not, Colonel Barr's rosewater report last year was made public for the first time on the other side of India; but whether it was or not, it was valueless from the tinted medium through which the Resident viewed the affairs of the State to which he stands accredited. Mr. Hope has no inducement to take any such placid and complimentary view of the Guicowar's administration, and we find nothing in his paper which leads us to imagine that he is animated by a desire to laud the British rule at the expense of the Native. He remarks that the Surat district is so intermixed with the territories of His Highness, as to furnish a very fair comparison of the merits of the respective administrations, and he selects ten of the Guicowar's pergunnahs and contrasts them with seven talookas under British rule. The figures in the one are of course absolutely, and in the other, Mr. Hope assures us, they are "very reliable, having been obtained from highly respectable private sources." The seven British talookas represent in all 11 lacs of beegahs, and the ten pergunnahs of the Guicowar represent 4½ lacs. But of the Guicowar's pergunnahs a very little over one-half remains entirely uncultivated, while only one-fourth of the British talookas remains in the same state. To put the fact in still more striking language; out of the eleven lacs of beegahs in the British talookas, the actual (not the proportionate) extent of uncultivated land is less than it is in the 4½ lacs of beegahs in the pergunnahs belonging to the Guicowar. In the British talookas 8½ lacs of beegahs are actually cultivated, and in the Guicowar's the cultivated area is less than two. It would stand to reason that the revenue should be in the same proportion, but such a rule of consistency does not suit the Guicowar's conceptions of the method of raising money. Our 8½ lacs of beegahs yield us not quite 21 lacs of rupees of revenue, and the Guicowar's area of cultivated land, measuring less than two lacs of beegahs, yields him nearly 20 lacs of rupees, or with nuzzurana added, close upon 25 lacs of rupees. This is a startling result, which carries a moral in the face of it.

The extraordinary difference between the rates levied in the Guicowar's territories, and those levied in British, is susceptible of still farther illustration. The lowest rate charged in the British talookas for land under dry crop is eight annas; in the Guicowar's pergunnahs the lowest rate is five rupees; the highest rate in the former is eight rupees, and the highest rate in the portion of the Guicowar's territory under comparison is Rs. 20.

Again, in garden crop, our minimum is Rs. 3, while the Guicowar's is Rs. 9-4, but generally Rs. 20 or Rs. 25; and our maximum is Rs. 14, while his Rs. 45. In the area under rice cultivation, the minimum in the British talookas is Rs. 1-8, rising in one talooka to Rs. 7-10, and in another to Rs. 8-13. The minimum rate levied in the Guicowar's pergunnahs on land under the same crop is in one pergunnah Rs. 9-4 but in the other nine it is Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and Rs. 25; while the British maximum ranges from Rs. 6-10 annas to Rs. 17, and the Guicowar's ranges from Rs 17 to Rs. 30. The general result is this, that while in the Guicowar's territory 22 beegahs are cultivated to every 100 which are cultivated in British territory, His Highness nevertheless contrives to screw 19 per cent. more out of his cultivators than we do out of ours. To put the comparison in averages, the average collection in the British talookas is Rs. 2-8 per beegah, while the average collections in the Guicowar's pergunnahs amount to Rs. 13-5 per beegah.

It must also be borne in mind that this extraordinary levy is only the amount that reaches the exchequer of the Guicowar. That such amount, even, is frightfully oppressive we need not say, if the levy in British territory is to be taken as a criterion. But beyond the authorised levy there is an amount of extortion appalling to contemplate and not reducible either to calculation or estimate. Mr. Hope states that the authorised levy is made "in the manner most oppressive to the people;" that is, it is raised by all manner of harsh and arbitrary proceedings—the crops being attached till security for payment is found, where the rate of assessment is payable in kind; and where the rates are payable in cash, "the demands are often quite arbitrary and composed of a variety of complicated cesses and items which the cultivators can ill understand." It is thus that the ryots become the victims of a double extortion; first, that authorised by the Guicowar and represented in the figures we have already quoted; and second, that undertaken by the officials privately on their own account. We need not advert to the amount of suffering and misery which such a method of collecting the revenue imposes on that wretched rack-rented mass of the population which tills the soil, who, we believe, reckon themselves blessed among mortals if they can contrive to keep body and soul together.

Turn from this array of suggestive facts—culminating in a miserable and oppressed ryot population—to the extravagance of the Guicowar who, some time ago had to increase his land assessment ten per cent, and to the general financial embarrassment of the Baroda State. We mentioned a short time ago that His Highness was in such a state of indebtedness that he was unable to meet the claims for wages of his personal establishment, that he was trying to raise a loan of eighty lacs from the Baroda bankers and had failed, and that there was an existing debt of a crore and twenty lacs overdue to them and secured on the revenues of the country; that his water works scheme is stopped for want of funds, that he was contemplating an expenditure of fifty lacs on the forthcoming occasion of the marriage of his daughter, and—not the least ridiculous—that he is about to export £300,000 worth of treasure as a canopy for the tomb of a defunct religious notability in whom he has no belief whatever. By the treaties by which both His Highness and the British Government are bound, it becomes the duty of the latter to exercise its great authority in restraining, at least, the wanton expenditure of the State funds of Baroda. Colonel Barr seems to be a mere cypher at Baroda whose absence would be a positive blessing both to the Guicowar and his subjects. If he imagines that he is a mere policeman stationed near the Guicowar's palace to watch him lest he break the peace, he takes a mistaken view of the duties which we presume the British Government, in accordance with the treaties, have delegated to him. He is protected from ample criticism by the mystery in which the affairs of the Guicowar's state are shrouded, but it is palpable from what is known of the Guicowar's administration that the passivity of the Resident carries with it an influence rather for evil than for good.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows:—The Chief has at last acknowledged the great services (?) of the Transport Train officers, in a General Order of 14 paragraphs, rather too long to give you in detail, and with too much soft-soap to be worth anything. There is no doubt that the Train is working much better than formerly, and would do better still if it was weeded of a few ornamental, but useless, officers, and young subs. There will be a day of reckoning for a great many of them after the expedition is over, which they will dread. The War Office will not strike off large amounts to profit and loss, unless they can have some idea of what has become of the articles. In this respect I think the Commissariat will out-do the Transport Train.

THE following letter has been received by a member of the medical profession in Bombay:—

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,
LONDON, 18TH FEB 1868.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 23rd of June last, relating to Mr. Lima Abraham La'Mert, I am desired to acquaint you that the Council, on the 12th of December last, came to a resolution removing the said Lima Abraham La'Mert from being a member of this College, on the ground of his indecent publications and advertisements, and that having confirmed that resolution on the 9th ultimo, I, by direction of the Council, informed him of his removal.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
EDWARD TRIMMER, Secretary.

THE *Home News*:—Rumour, with its hundred tongues, has named our present Secretary of State for India as not unlikely to proceed to India as Governor-General, should the present Ministry be in office when Sir John Lawrence comes home. It has also been stated as probable, that at no distant date, a native gentleman, well known in English circles as an eloquent speaker and highly intelligent linguist and author, will be nominated as a Member of the Indian Council. Of course, opinion is divided as to the desirability of the natives of India being represented in the Council, but we know no one who would better fulfil the duties of the office than the gentleman named.

THE same—It will be seen from the Post-office announcement that letters to officers of the Army and Navy are not be subjected to the increased rates, and doubts having been raised as to whether civilians would not be entitled to the same privilege, a letter was addressed to the Post-master-General, to which the following reply has been received:—"G. P. O., Feb. 20, 1868.—Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I beg leave to inform you that the privilege of sending and receiving letters at the reduced rate of postage of 6d. the half ounce, applies only to the letters of officers of the Army and Navy.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. Parkhurst." This decision is in accordance with the privilege which existed of forwarding parcels at reduced rates by means of an Admiralty order, and from which civilians were excluded. It is, however, difficult to reconcile this with equity, as both branches of the service are equally entitled to the boon.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	...	Old	...	... 160 to 162
Akote	...	...	...	...
Khandeish...	...	...	...	... 150 to 155
Barsee	...	...	...	...
Dhollera	...	...	...	... 185 to 187
Bhownuggur	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	...	... 185 to 187
Yingoria	...	...	...	... 178 to 180
Compta	...	...	...	... 178 to 180
Dharwar Sawginned		...	...	... 185 to 190
Oomrawuttee	...	New	...	... 200 to 207
Akote	...	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	...	... 215 to 225
Dhollera	...	...	...	... 215 to 220
Bhownuggur	...	...	...	...
Veeravul..	..	...	...	... 180 to 185

Ready Sales... ... ... 875 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 750 ,,
Market dull.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(By direct Overland Telegraph)

THE DEBATE ON IRELAND.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on Ireland was concluded.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, declared Government had totally failed to realize the gravity of the crisis. He believed the establishment of a Catholic University to be impracticable, and expressed himself favourable to giving compensation to tenants for the improvement of land. The Protestant Church must, he added, be disestablished, and he would himself submit the question to Parliament.

In reply, Mr. Disraeli sarcastically alluded to the inaction of the Liberal Government towards Ireland, and defended the establishment of a Catholic University.

With reference to the question of tenants, he would propose that last year's bill be modified, and urged prudence in respect of the Church question. He, moreover, threatened to appeal to the country.

Mr. Maguire's motion and amendment were then withdrawn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replying to Captain Vivian as to the present expense of the Abyssinian expedition said, it was £3,500,000.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to Mr. Nicol, said that he declined to limit the commission of enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay to persons unconnected with the Presidency. Had he done so it would have implied an uncalled for imputation on the Bombay Service generally.

In replying to Mr. Leslie Sir Stafford Northcote stated that he had no reason to suppose there were greater facilities for the introduction of the Indian Budget before Whitsuntide. It was indeed now less necessary, because it was his intention after Easter to call attention to the present state of Government and to make a statement respecting the financial state of India.

Sir John Trollope, Sir John Walsh, Sir Brook Wm. Budges and Sir W. Stirling Maxwell have been raised to the Peerage.

The transport *Serapis* has sailed for Alexandria.

The transport *Louisa* has arrived at Portsmouth.

IRISH REFORM BILL.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

Paper's relating to British rule in India have been presented to Parliament.

The Queen has appointed Sir Richard Temple to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General.

The Irish Reform Bill was introduced yesterday—the county franchise is unchanged, but the borough franchise has been reduced to £1.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH.

A brilliant recognition is being prepared for the Prince of Wales in Ireland. There is a probability that the Princess of Wales will accompany him.

Telegrams from the Continent state that the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted the civil marriage bill notwithstanding the opposition of the Clerical Party.

A pamphlet has been published by the Emperor Napoleon in vindication of conscription. Disturbances are reported to have taken place in France.

WASHINGTON, 21ST MARCH.

The Reconstruction Committee has recommended that representatives from Alabama be admitted to Congress.

The Calcutta mail of the 23rd ultimo, was delivered in London to-day (March 23rd.)

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

MR. DISRAELI is now Prime Minister of England. After thirty years of political life his steady and persevering ambition has been rewarded with a prize which has only once before been won by a mere commoner of humble origin, and with no claims apart from his own merits to the allegiance of a great historical party. May we not see, in the general acquiescence and even favour with which Mr. Disraeli's nomination to the highest office under the Crown has been received, a sign of the democratic turn which men's minds are taking in this country, and of the willingness of the general public to shake off the yoke of the old families? There are many sullen malcontents among the Tories (besides the small band who under Lord Cranborne's savage leadership openly war against their old allies), who only wanted a little encouragement from public opinion to force Lord Stanley into his father's vacant place and leave Mr. Disraeli still but the working chief of the party. But there was such a general outcry against this meditated ingratitude that nothing came of it, Lord Stanley's friendship, or his prudence, was proved to be stronger than his ambition, and it is now understood that the present Ministry will be reconstituted under Mr. Disraeli with no more important change than the retirement of Lord Chelmsford, who will be succeeded as Lord Chancellor by a much stronger man, Lord Cairns. The *Times* of this morning hints that Lord Stanley will go to the Upper House, where the want of a good Ministerial leader will now be sorely felt; but Mr. Disraeli will, one would suppose, prefer any other possible arrangement to losing the aid in the House of Commons of the Foreign Secretary, whose mere presence among the representatives of the people saves the Ministry many an irregular and annoying debate on questions of foreign policy.

The Liberal newspapers are all jubilant over Mr. Disraeli's success—and it may be supposed that even Mr. Gladstone sees with a grim satisfaction a precedent set by the Tories, which will compel the Liberals for very shame to acknowledge his own unrivalled claims to the Premiership when next the party comes into power. But there is another cause for the joy of the opposition besides the natural pleasure which they take in the triumph of a man of the people who has fought his way to power with incredible courage and ability. They want to have the Premier in the House of Commons, and to be able to force from him distinct explanations of his policy. It has hitherto been part of Mr. Disraeli's tactics to affect humility in speaking of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and to represent himself as the mere instrument used to carry into effect Lord Derby's wishes; but he can now no longer escape responsibility or avoid attempting as least to inaugurate a policy instead of being content to manage a party. The Irish debate in the Lower House, for instance will acquire a new significance now that the head of the Government can be personally appealed to by the Radicals to state what he proposes to do for the relief of Ireland. The discussion on Mr. Maguire's motion, which was to have begun last night, was necessarily postponed for a few days till the Ministry has been reformed; but when it comes on, the House and the country will now look, not to Lord Mayo, but to Mr. Disraeli, for a declaration of the Ministerial policy. It is obvious, too, that the new Minister may be compelled, in order to strengthen his position, to make concessions which Lord Derby might have felt himself strong enough to refuse, so that it is now an open question whether the doom of the Irish Church may not be sealed this year. If Mr. Disraeli would give way on the Church question, he might safely leave it to the new Parliament to deal with the question of that wholesale transfer of the landed property of Ireland, which Mr. Mill so fiercely demands in his new pamphlet as the sole remedy for all the ills of Ireland. But I will not weary you with idle speculations on such matters. The true moral of the event of this week is, I take it, that the race of Premiers of the good-old-English-gentlemanly type has for ever passed away. Mr. Gladstone has indeed many of the public school and university accomplishments which in the pre-scientific era to which Lord Derby once candidly said he himself belonged, formed the sole title among English politicians to distinction in public life; but the day of Mr. Gladstone, with even more truth than Mr. Disraeli said of Sir Robert Peel twenty years ago, that with him "the Star of Manchester has seemed to rise as it were from the sunset of Oxford," for all his political opinions and even his tastes and sympathies become more strongly alienated every year from those of his old associates, and more nearly identified with those of the hard men of business who form the constituency that welcomed the rejected of Oxford University. Mr. Disraeli also, though it suits him to call himself a Conservative, has nothing of the Conservative sentiment in his composition, and no man of our time has done more than he himself to ridicule and bring into contempt those "oligarchical" prejudices which every true Briton used to respect as the most ancient and precious of the institutions of his country. Although then the political parties may retain their old designations, the contest between them will henceforth be conducted by men who are by nature and habit averse from giving the aristocracy a marked predominance in our Government.

It is really too bad of Mr. Speke to turn up again, alive and well, in Cornwall, for most of the newspapers had proved to demonstration that he must have been foully murdered. If he had been a man possessing the faintest sense of propriety, he would have seen that it was his duty to make away with himself rather than disappoint those ingenious journalists who had shown, by an exhaustive process of analogies, that the circumstantial evidence of his death was quite conclusive. How is a thinking man to have any more faith in the results of his study of human nature, when this perverse clergyman insists on upsetting a hypothesis after it has been most clearly and satisfactorily established? For my part, I don't wonder that the *Times* should propose to send Mr. Speke to the treadmill for a few months, as a punishment for his impudence in letting the world find out that the press is not infallible. To be sure, the poor fellow is said after all to be only a monomaniac; but who knows how widely the had precedent he has set may be imitated, unless he be made a signal example of? I myself have, in common with all right-thinking Englishmen, an intense belief in the press, and should like to see its infallibility maintained at any risks. If some extreme measures be not taken, however, it is quite possible that we may next have that bold man, Sir Robert Napier, setting at defiance all newspaper criticisms and dealing a deadly blow at our journalistic idols by bringing the campaign in Abbyssinia to a happy end this year. The English press (with one or two exceptions)

he men, as the fact of his head being tied wa down to one of his legs prevented him from doing any mischief in that way, but rather added to their enjoyment than otherwise. Eventually, by dint of hauling at the ropes and twisting the beast's tail they managed to get him down to the pier, from whence they lifted him into the boat, when they threw him down and securely fastened his four legs together, where he lay athwart some planks which had been placed in the boat for the purpose. One of the fellows then laid down alongside of the subdued animal, patting him on the neck and declaring, in somewhat roughly garnished language, that he was a plucky brute, and as such, worthy of all sorts of commendation.

In the Government Bakery here there are two of Perkins' patent portable steam baking machinees, and several of the old field ovens in use. One of the former, and the largest, is at present out of gear, in consequence of the guage which denotes the heat having been broken; it (the guage) has, however, been sent on board one of the Royal Navy ships in harbour for repair, and will be all right again in a short time. There is no difficulty whatever in keeping up a sufficient supply of bread by these means. The supply of water, too, continues sufficient, the regimental bheesties seem to be quite at home at their work here, and while they have to perform the same with bullocks get on well enough, as these patient and really useful creatures plod along in precisely the same quiet manner in which one is used to see them in India. There are not bullocks sufficient, however, to do this kind of labour, and therefore mules have to be pressed into the service. The old bheesties having been always used to bullocks, are not able to manage these animals quite so well. They are in the habit of going in couples and chatting together while the animals jog along leisurely in front with their burden. The mules require to be more carefully looked to, or they are apt to bolt off, if they come across anything which may affright them. Thus only yesterday I observed a mule with a pair of water bags over his back crossing the line of railway just as a train was coming up, the noise of the whistle alarmed him, when he started off at a quickened pace down the embankment and had only proceeded a short distance, when he managed to rid himself of his load, and in another moment, before the bheestie could get up, the whole of the precious contents of the water bags had run out and was sucked up by the sandy soil.

The postal arrangements have been improved of late. That absurd arrangement of sending despatch boats from Annesley Bay with mails from this to Europe and India, with instructions to lay off Jibbal Teer until the regular mail steamers between Aden and Suez passed, has been discontinued. Steamers now leave this regularly every Friday morning for Suez, and every Monday morning for Aden, the mails being made up at Zoulla on the previous night. Steamers should also leave Aden and Suez on the arrival of the India and Europe mails, but the latter arrangement does not seem to have been very well carried out, judging from the very irregular manner in which these mails reach here. The English mail of 26th February came in late at night on Thursday last (14th inst.) and the Bombay mail of 29th ult. did not arrive until past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning (13th inst). A mail leaves Zoulla every afternoon for the front, and is taken on by two troopers belonging to the Bengal Cavalry, who carry the bags as far as Koomaylee, where they are taken on by other troopers to their destination, from post to post. The mails from the interior are conveyed in the same manner. The Commander-in Chief has recently intimated to the head of the postal department here, that he desires that no postage be charged on letters to and from the Front; in consequence of which boon, all such communications now go to and fro free. Mr. Gardener, Inspecting Postmaster, who was sent out in the first instance for the purpose of superintending the postal arrangements in Abyssinia, has returned to India, having reported himself sick. It is only fair to say that Mr. Gardener leaves behind him the reputation of being an obliging man, and one who performed his duty in a satisfactory manner. He is succeeded by Mr. Williams, Inspecting Postmaster, who has also been employed in that capacity for the past few years in India. The Zoulla post-office appears to me to be under-manned at present, and as some or other of the assistants are at times on the sick list, to make the establishment really efficient on mail days, half a dozen more hands at least should be sent out with the least possible delay. A new portable post-office constructed of wood and iron, I am informed, is to be sent out from England.

Though many here believe, and almost every one hopes, that we shall soon be out of this land, yet substantial arrangements are being made for a more lengthened occupation than one, judging from the present precarious state of things, might be led to suppose. The Army Works Corps are actively engaged, aided by the Guides and Engineers, in the completion of the line of railway to Koomaylee, also with laying down iron piping for conducting supplies of water from the recently sunken wells near Chamberlain's camp; besides which the work of embankment on the weather side of the old pier, and along a portion of the railway leading therefrom, is being pushed on with a view to keeping out the rising waters. The railway does not appear to be in very good working order, the locomotives are ricketty-looking affairs, and seem to be only equal to draw or propel about ten loaded trucks at a time. Engines frequently run off the line, and occasionally (as on better appointed lines) waggons breakdown, but, fortunately, so far as I have heard, no accident to either life or limb has occurred. On a recent occasion when one of these events happened, a native official reported "two engines *boht sik hai*." I saw, myself, a truck with a label affixed thereon, thus, "sick, not to go." Probably the sick engines and trucks have since been handed over to the medicos for professional treatment. The Deputy Commissary General has a tolerably good wooden house near the railway, in which he lives. An Engineer officer is erecting an upper-storied house, on a somewhat elevated spot close to the banks of the Haddas, near which an inferior looking erection, apparently constructed of bamboo and other temporary material, to serve as a General Hospital on shore, has been handed over to the medical officers, who have, I hear, however, declined to take possession of it, on the ground of its not being properly adapted for the purpose required. It is likewise stated that a number of houses, huts, &c., are to be sent out from England, ready-made, so that they will only require to be fitted together here.

In the early part of last week information came down from the Front, that news as to the whereabouts and doings of the Emperor Theodorus had been received up to the 4th February, at which date the Negoos was stated to be still moving on with his troops and artillery in the direction of Magdala, but as he was very much hampered with his heavy guns, being obliged to make roads for them before he could advance, it was not expected that he could, by any possibility, under the most favourable circumstances, reach that hill fortress within a month from that date. Within the last few days we hear that Theodorus has not yet reached Magdala, but that he has halted the whole of his force, which is stated to be strong, and well armed, including artillery, in a strong position on the top of a hill commanding the pass on the Debra Tabor side of Magdala. In this position he has intrenched himself, with the view, it is supposed, of awaiting an attack from the British Forces. Sir Robert Napier's flying column is expected to be abreast of this place by about the 16th of this month, while Sir Charles Staveley with another column is moving in the direction of Debra Tabor. Sanguine people here profess to see fighting in these movements, while others still incline to the opinion that the Commander-in-Chief will not go out of his way to attack Theodorus, but will still press on steadily towards Magdala, and release the captives. Should this course be pursued, and the king consider it to be his more prudent course not to molest us, there will probably be an end of the expedition; but on the other hand, should he make up his mind to fight and bring his forces in our way, an encounter must take place, the result of which can hardly be considered doubtful.

Since I wrote the above, what is considered "pucka," information has reached me, that there is now every reason to believe that His Abyssinian Majesty really means seriously to attack us, or at least intercept our advance, from the position above described. The time has passed by when we could afford to treat the doings of Theodorus with contempt. It is now admitted, by those in the best positions to form an opinion on the subject, that the Negoos is a most able man. It has been wondered at by some that he should have permitted our troops to advance so far without having in any way molested them, and conclusions have been deduced from this fact that he had no intention of meeting us in a hostile spirit; and that he would at the last moment give up the captives and excuse himself for not having done so before, on the ground that the demand had not been made previously by an envoy of sufficient importance and high standing. Taking into account the well known pride and imperious disposition of the man, one could hardly be surprised at his dignity being somewhat offended, by a man in the position of Rassam having been sent on such a delicate and important mission from the Queen of England. Subsequent information, however, leads us to suppose that Theodorus may have been acting all along—since the landing of the British troops—on a well matured line of policy. There cannot be the least doubt that he has been from the first well informed of our movements, though we on the other hand have been but very indifferently apprised of his. Our base of operations is Annesley Bay, from which all stores—warlike, medical, commissariat, &c.—have to be sent up through a mountainous country of which, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, we know next to nothing, added to which we have had, and still have, an immense difficulty to contend with in the way of transport, which difficulty naturally increases as our forces advance further into the interior. It is only reasonable to suppose that the Emperor Theodorus is to a great extent aware of this, and knowing, therefore, that the greater distance we were from our base of operations the more difficult would be our movements, it is not so much to be wondered at that he should allow us to advance well into his own territories, and into a part of the country every mile of which he must be well acquainted and familiar with. As I previously observed, we have but very little means of knowing the actual strength of the enemy's forces, but there is now good reason for believing that he is considerably stronger than was at first supposed. The comparatively small force which Sir Robert Napier has with him in the flying column may, for all we know to the contrary, inspire Theodorus with a feeling somewhat akin to contempt for us, and in consequence determine him in trying the strength of his arms against our Chief. Then we hear that Menelik is watching the course of events with a respectable force at no great distance from the King. If our Commander-in-Chief should succeed in worsting Theodore, Menelik will probably be willing to assist our victorious forces; but should we, on the other hand, meet with a check, then the wavering policy of the last mentioned Chieftain would in all likelihood lead him, from considerations for his own safety, to join with the enemy. It is now calculated that Sir Robert with the flying column will be in the neighbourhood of Theodorus about the 25th of the current month, when we may expect to hear of an engagement between them. We are of course in entire ignorance as to the plans of our gallant Chief. We know that he has picked troops with him, that he has made the best possible arrangements which the circumstances under which he is placed will admit of, nothing which care or foresight could provide for, we may feel assured, has been omitted, and if he can only succeed in routing the enemy, and cut them off from advancing on Magdala and carrying away the captives, and also, by the intervention of General Sir Charles Staveley's column, prevent them from falling back on Debra Tabor, there will be little to prevent our victorious forces from advancing on Magdala, and rescuing the unfortunate prisoners, and at once bringing them down here. But should Theodorus manage to out-manœuvre and carry with him these unfortunate people to the southward, there is no saying when the business will be brought to a close.

Troops are still leaving for the front. The 45th left this for Koomaylee on Monday morning (9th inst.,) and the 3rd Dragoon Guards marched out of camp early on Saturday morning (the 13th inst.) From the front we still hear that the movements of the advanced columns is retarded from want of sufficient transport. Provisions, however, are coming in tolerably well, the supplies of meal, barley, and some other sorts of grain, and also flour being brought in somewhat liberally by the natives. Grass, too, is pretty abundant, but as the people perceive that we need these commodities, they take advantage of the position and stand out for increased rates. Some little time ago 6 annas would bring in 200 lbs. of grass for a dollar, now I am told that they will not give us more than 100 lbs. for the dollar, and that it is more than probable that they will even yet reduce the quantity should we submit to their extortions.

There is a talk here, in the event of the war—if such it can in reality be called—lasting beyond the present campaign, of the probability of four or five English regiments being sent out from home, when most of the native regiments might be sent back to India, reserving, say, the Native Cavalry, Sappers and Miners, and the Beloochees. The want of transport is doubtless now the great dificulty. The native regiments are sadly hampered with followers, who take up no end of transport: these people's provisions in the first place cost less than the provisions required by European troops; but when we take into account the difficulty of obtaining these kind of supplies, and the still greater difficulties to be overcome in the way of transport, it becomes evident that in the end they are the most costly of the two. Then, again, it must be borne in mind that European troops can turn their hands to anything, they make themselves generally useful, and though they have the reputation of being comparatively helpless as foragers, and less useful in a campaign where they have to rough it than French or other Continental armies generally, they have proved themselves here undoubtedly, the more especially when compared with native troops, as highly efficient. The men do no end of fatigues, police, bazaar, and other duties which they perform in an intelligent manner; they are rough and hardy, notwithstanding their having been in India; and they are also by far, very far, more healthy than native troops. All these considerations are worthy of notice. Then, if the men of European regiments, fresh from India, prove themselves to be so eminently useful after being somewhat pampered in your part of the world, is it not reasonable to come to the conclusion that English regiments, fresh from home, would be still more servicable? It is a fact beyond dispute, that the British element, if only properly directed, can adapt themselves to any climate in the world. It seems apparent to the least observant that the native element has been introduced here in excess. They are eminently a people that are not able to help themselves in difficult positions. Speaking now more particularly of the followers we have here, it is certainly impossible for any one to conceive a more useless and inefficient set of people than those now receiving our pay and consuming our valuable food. The authorities in Bombay, Calcutta, and Aden especially, are blamed here for sending them out. Coolies from Bombay have been selected from amongst the worst possible men for the work required at their hands. I saw the other day in an officer's tent here an old dirzee, about fifty years of age, who is at this moment pursuing his peaceful calling of a "sunip" in mending shirts, socks, &c.; yet this poor old fellow was sent here at a high rate of wages as a coolie. The Bengal coolies were notoriously unhealthy, and a large percentage of them died on the passage out. In Aden instructions were given to "select" a certain number of hill Arabs for mule and camel-drivers; when these people arrived here, it was found that they had been selected (?) from little boys and old men, quite incapable of doing the work for which they were wanted. The question is often asked here, who is to benefit by this expedition? The general reply to which is, Parsee and other native contractors in Bombay, ship-owners, and some even go so far as to say that officials there too must be making something out of it, or else they would look better after such things. I express no opinion on the last surmise, merely chronicling, as I conceive I am in duty bound to do, the opinions of people here who are suffering from this state of things. The high rate at which ships have been chartered in India is still a subject of comment. The expenses for bunder and cargo boats at Annesley Bay is also a heavy item. I am informed that there are altogether 161 of these boats employed, only two of them being the property of Government; the cost of the other 159 amounting to Rs. 80,000 per month. I perceive by a telegram, dated London 21st February, appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th ult., that Mr. Disraeli is stated to have said, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Whalley, that the estimates for the Abyssinian expedition would not be exceeded." Looking to the facts, so patent to all on this side of Suez, it is difficult to understand what the right honourable gentleman means by this assurance, especially when we take into account the one item of transport shippi ng alone, which is understood to amount to £400,000 per mensem.

I am sorry to inform you that Dr. Shepherd is suffering from a severe attack of dysentry, and is necessitated in consequence to come down from the front. He arrived here on Sunday. Dr. Thorold, I believe, will succeed to the medical duties of the former gentleman, and will leave this in a day or two for Senafe. Dr. Shepherd, it is feared, will be obliged to leave for Europe by the next steamer. The Rev. Mr. Ross, formerly Presbyterian Chaplain at Peshawur, and who recently left Bombay for this to do duty with the Presbyterian soldiers, has been compelled through illness to leave for Europe. The Rev. Henry Corbyn, Episcopalian Chaplain, also from Peshawur, is doing camp duty here, which, combined with visiting the three hospitals and other ships in harbour, throws a great deal of labour on the reverend gentleman's hands. The work afloat alone would be amply sufficient to occupy the whole of the time of an energetic chaplain. I am informed that four services are held every Sabbath-day, besides which there are the sick to visit, and other duties to perform of an onerous and responsible nature, appertaining to the office of a Christian minister.

Major General Russell, Political Resident, Aden, arrived here on Saturday last. His arrival was announced by a salute from the flag-ship, the *Octavia*. The gallant General will shortly take over the command of the Zoulla district, when Brigadier General D.M. Stewart will, I believe, proceed to Senafe.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH AND ABYSSINIAN MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's Transport Steamer *Ottawa* arrived in the harbour on Saturday afternoon, carrying the Overland Mail from England of 26th February, and the Abyssinian Mail from Annesley Bay of 17th March. The *Ottawa* sailed at daylight with the mails, one military passenger, Captain Obbard, and 210 unfits and invalids. She reached Aden on the 20th inst., and thence brought the extra Mail from England. These had been lying at Aden for eight or nine days, having been left by the Calcutta Mail steamer *Simla*, which arrived at Aden immediately after the sailing of the *Sultan* which reached Bombay last Sunday, the 21st instant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 26.)

The Earl of Derby has been very ill. He is now better, but has resigned the Premiership. Mr. Disraeli is the new Premier. The reconstruction of the Government is not yet completed.

Sir Robert Napier has expressed an opinion to Sir Stafford Northcote that the objects of the Abyssinian expedition will be effected this season.

Mr. Hannen is the new judge in place of Mr. Justice Shee, deceased.

Mr. Beresford Hope has been returned to Parliament for the University of Cambridge.

There is a rumour that Sir Stafford Northcote may become Governer-General of India if the present Government are in office when Sir John Lawrence retires.

The new Solicitor-General, Mr. Brett, has been returned for Helston without opposition.

General M'Clellan is appointed the successor of Mr. Adams as American minister to this country.

The Jamaica Committee are proceeding criminally against Governor Eyre as accessory to the alleged murder of Gordon.

Messrs. W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co. of London and Calcutta, have suspended with £60,000 liabilities.

The creditors of Overend, Gurney, and Co, have agreed to accept promissory notes at 6, 12, and 18 months, at 4 per cent., in payment of the balances due to them.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on the new capital.

The fifth issue of the Scinde Railway capital has been subscribed.

A call of £2 per share is made on the shareholders in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: W. S. Charters, Esq., M. D., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—G. Brenner, Esq., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Justice Shee—Admiral Jones—Mr. Charles E. Stewart—Mr. Wilson Armistead—The Dowager Countess of Glasgow—Archdeacon Rushton, D. D.—Mr. J. Herapath—Mr. E. E. Crowe.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Scotch Reform Bill does not greatly delight the Scotch Liberals. It is considered that Mr. Disraeli has once more proved himself too clever for his antagonists. He procured the aid of the Scotch members in passing the English bill, when, according to English Radicals, the former should not have assisted in forcing a Scotch system on England, and he did so by encouraging the impression that he intended to do great things for Scotland in the way of Reform, and especially in the way of an increase in the nnmber of representatives. But he has given them only seven additional men, and they are all allotted in a Conservative direction. Mr. M'Laren, member for Edinburgh, has given notice of a resolution of discontent, and of demand for at least 15 members, but it is not thought that the English Liberals will be very zealous of Scotland, in the circumstances.

The Earl of Derby has resigned, and Mr. Disraeli is Premier. The failing health of the former was reason enough for his seeking to be relieved from the toils of business, but it may be that the veteran Conservative was not eager to have a hand in various changes which are at hand, some of which history will place to the credit of the principal measure passed by the Earl's cabinet. The announcement was made in both Houses last night, in the Peers by Lord Malmesbury, who with his usual infelicity stated that Mr. Disraeli was desired to make a Ministry, "if possible," and in the Commons by Lord Stanley, whose singular destiny, as Mr. Gladstone put it, was to say that his father had resigned. Earl Russell, and Mr. Gladstone said a few appropriate words, expressing a hope that the brilliant orator would be again heard, though ceasing to be Minister.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 6TH MARCH.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. *Rangoon*, Captain Rennoldson, from Suez, with the English mails of the 6th March, anchored in the harbour yesterday afternoon shortly before five o'clock. She left Suez on the 15th instant, and arrived on the 21st at Aden, whence she sailed on the following day. The following are the passengers who have come by the *Rangoon*:—

From Southampton.

Miss Ridge.	Mr. W. Whitehouse.
Mrs. Schwab.	,, J. Marsden.
,, McGeehan.	,, C. M. Hall.
,, Brown.	,, Watson.
,, Odwaine.	,, Roberts.
Mr. and Mrs. Speek.	,, Pim.
Mr. C. Mayhew.	,, Ford.
,, W. Foster.	,, Millar.
,, G. Mayne.	,, Loggin.
,, B. Carr.	Dr. Jay.
,, E. Silght.	,, Stafford.

From Marseilles.

Mr. H. Hausheer.	Mr. T. Harris.
,, W. Bailey.	,, R. Pace
,, C. Warwick.	,, F. W. Fuller.
,, W. A. Langdon.	Mrs. Col. Tytler and two infants.
,, N. Nowrojee.	

From Suez.

Mr. A. C. Gumpert. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.
Mr. Tanks.

From Aden.

Captain Drew. Mr. A. Muir.
Captain Laing.

The following vessels were spoken with:—

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Ellora*, 16-15 N., 60-15 E., Bombay to Aden.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Baroda*, 13-58 N., 50-20 E., Suez and Aden to Bombay.

Transport *Pearl*, off Jibbal Teer, Abyssinia, to Abyssinia.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Nubia*, 18-55 N., 39-30 E., Suez to Aden and Calcutta.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Carnatic*, 28-10 N., 33-20 E., Suez to Aden and Bombay.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Delhi*, 19-38 N., 39-63 E., Bombay to Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. *Baroda*, 15-40 N., 56-30 E., Bombay to Suez.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, *March* 6.)

Mr. Disraeli has kissed hands on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury. He was greatly cheered on making his explanatory statements in the House of Commons last night.

Lord Cairns has succeeded to the Woolsack; and Vice-Chancellor Wood is appointed Senior Lord Justice.

The Scotch members have resolved to move in committee for seven additional members, to be taken from seven English boroughs in the south of England.

President Johnson has been formally impeached by the House of Representatives. The political crisis at Washington is serious.

The Prussian Chambers were closed on Feb. 29, with a speech from the King, in which his Majesty spoke favourably of the prospects of peace.

The Emperor of the French is stated to have experienced an attack of asthma. Prince Napoleon has gone to Berlin.

There is some probability of Prussia sequestrating the private fortune of the ex-King of Hanover. Count Platen is to be proceeded against for high treason.

There has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople.

A drinking fountain has been erected in Hyde-park, at the cost of the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

A paper has been read at the Society of Arts recommending the establishment of a daily mail route to India.

An application for a warrant against Mr. Eyre, the late Governor of Jamaica, on the charge of murder, has been refused by the Magistrate at Bow-street.

A frightful murder has been committed in a parsonage at Tod-morden.

The Charity Commissioners have applied to the Court of Chancery to commit Sir Robert Peel for not furnishing the accounts of Tamworth School. The case stands over.

The practice of "drumming out" in the military service is to be abolished.

The Marquis of Lorn has been returned for Argyleshire.

The Bishop of Winchester, who is 76 years of age, is seriously ill.

The Easter volunteer review is to be held at Portsmouth.

Her Majesty's Theatre is, after all, to be rebuilt as an Opera house for Mr. Mapleson. The proposed fusion of the two operas seems to be at an end.

The Queen has returned to Windsor. The Prince of Wales held a Levee on March 3.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Baron de Budberg, the Russian Ambassador to France.

The Grand National Steeple Chase, at Liverpool, was won by Lord Poulett's "The Lamb."

Money has increased in demand, and the market is active at 1¾ per cent.

The stock of gold in the Bank of England has fallen to £21,136,192, and the reserve to £12,542,812.

Consols have been inactive. They are quoted at 39 to ½.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, at sight, 1s. 11½d.; 30 and 60 days 1s. 11½d. and 1s. 11¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103 to ¼; Ditto Five-and-a-half, 108 to ½.

India Five per Cents, 113 to ¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has again become animated at an advance of fully ⅛d. per pound. Large orders have been sent to India.

The biddings for India bills on March 4 showed a considerable increase in the demand for the means of remittance. The terms for bills advanced 2½ per cent.

The issue of the last million of additional share capital of the Madras Railway has been completed.

The East Indian Railway Company offered on March 2 £450,000 in 4½ per cent. and guaranteed debentures, and the subscription was filled in a few minutes.

No important change in price was established at the tea sales. Indigo has advanced.

The case of Sir Morton Peto and partners has been partly heard in the Court of Bankruptcy.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Colonel G. W. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps—Charles Fraser, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—Major-General A. W. Lawrence, Madras Cavalry—Major J. R. Stock, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Mr. Arthur Anderson, chairman of the P. and O. Company—Lord Wensleydale—The ex-King Louis I. of Bavaria—Baron Bentinck—Captain Tench Bedford—The Earl of Rosebery—Lord Byron—Mrs. George Combe—Sir J. B. Gibson. K.C.B.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Home News*, *March* 6)

We announced in our last Summary that the Earl of Derby had retired from the Premiership, and had been succeded by Mr. Disraeli. Since that time the new Prime Minister has been engaged with his re-arrafgements, though, to say the truth, they were of a nature to give him but little trouble. Lord Derby was too true a friend to leave his best man in any difficulty as to forming a Cabinet, and Lord Malmesbury's awkward "if possible," was but a *gaucherie*. The Ministry was easily made. Indeed, when the Houses met on the Friday after the announcement, and it was proposed that they should adjourn until the following Thursday, Mr. Gladstone intimated that the changes themselves scarcely afforded an excuse for so long a recess, but that the demand was intelligible on the ground that Lord Derby's health must have restrained discussion with his collegues on important subjects, and especially on Ireland, that it might be reasonable that the new Pemier should have time for consideration on matters regarding which he would be expected to explain himself. This peculiarly adroit and Gladstonian utterance deserves attention, as it has been held to mean a good deal more than a Parliamentary formality.

One change of some importance has been made. We have a new Lord Chancellor. Lord Cairns, whose brief and brilliant career in the Commons was soon terminated by a Justiceship of Appeals, comes back to politics, and takes the great seal. Lord Chelmsford (formerly Sir F. Thesiger) is considered by his friends to have been somewhat rudely treated. He had known nothing of the sudden resignation, nor was he aware what was to haappen to himself, until on the bench, he received a note stating that Mr. Disraeli could not offer him the Chancellorship again, but should be happy to recommend him to the Queen for anything else he might think desirable. So "the elegant Thesiger" (he really deserves the epithet) was incensed, and there has been a good deal of paragraphing on the subject. Some say that his last appointment of a Liberal judge vexed Mr. Disraeli, who is a good partisan. Be that as it may, the sonorous voice of the ex-sailor Chancellor will speak Queen's speeches no more. The profession was in white terror lest the Justiceship in Appeal should be filled up by a certain very strong Conservative, but very weak Chancery-lawyer, for in that case this most important of Courts would have become a nonentity, the last ap pointment being by no means strong enough to balance the apprehended debility. But, happily, Sir Page Wood has exchanged his Vice-Chancellorship for the twin judgeship, and the Court is saved.

Mr. Disraeli finds a Premier's duties enough for him, without those of a Financier, and we have got a new Chancellor of the Exchequer. This gentleman may be the greatest man who has filled that office—time will settle that—but he is certainly the biggest. Mr. Ward Hunt, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, is Mr. Disraeli's successor, and "a stalwart man is he." He has shown himself a good and vigorous "whip" (and we may note that the Liberals complain that their whips have not the presence and power of those on the Conservative side), is a man of about 43, and is member for North Northamptonshire. He has business abilities, and during the absence of Mr. Disraeli made an effective financial speech on ways and means, in the Abyssinian session. His re-election was necessary—luckily, the first fruits of the Reform Act are the saving this to the Ministers who hold office directly from the Crown, a sensible clause making it needless for them to go to their constituents.

We have elsewhere spoken of the reassembling of Parliament, and of the Ministerial statements, and therefore pass on to the miscellaneous topics of the time. It may not be superfluous to preface them by noting that the new postal arrangements with India have fixed the Friday in each week as the unvarying day on which for the future we shall complete our packet of news.

Perhaps the most interesting piece of foreign intelligence refers to the fact, mentioned in our last, that the American Parliament impeaches the President. The Senate voted by a large majority that he has no right to dismiss Mr. Stanton, and the House of Representatives by a strictly party vote, instructed the impeachment, and on March 3 sent up the articles to the Senate. President Johnson is quite defiant, declares that his only fault has been moderation, that he neither knows nor cares how Congress means to act, and that he shall continue to sleep soundly and rise refreshed. Impeachment is an alarming word, but in Mr. Johnson's case it does not seem to be surrounded by many terrors. We are only curious to know in what way he means to oppose Congress, and whether he will simply defend himself by the aid of lawyers, who will protract the investigation to the utmost, or whether he will imitate Oliver Cromwell. The difficulty in the way of his taking this latter course is, that by the constitution he is powerless, and though that fact would not stand in his resolute way, he is also practically powerless. General Grant, who could do much with the army, is the President's enemy now. But probably he has no idea of violence. Congress does not propose to remove, but only to suspend him during inquiry, and this may be indefinitely prolonged. His successor, provided in case of a vacancy during the four years, is a strong Republican, that is of the anti-Johnson party.

Rumours about the health of the Emperor of the French were plentifully put about last week, but they resolved themselves into nothing more serious than a slight attack, or apprehension, of asthma, which was relieved by a little fresh air at an open window of the Tuileries. It was odd, however, that this circumstance, important, because of the importance of the personage, should have occurred on a Wednesday and not be known or at least not told in London for 48 hours. There is little else from France, save that the charges, to which we referred some time back as having been made against certain French journals, of having received bribes to support Prusso-Italian policy, having been examined by a jury of honour, have been declared unfounded. But a new and more curious accusation crops up. 'Le Pays' charges bribery against several of its contemporaries, and offers to publish documentary proofs, provided that the accused will not prosecute for defamation. Some of the journals accept the terms, but one of them insultingly says that it undertakes not to prosecute, unless the documentary proofs turn out forgeries—a very savage and skilful home-thrust. Prince Napoleon has been sent away for a while, because he menaced an anti-dynastic speech on the Press bill. and all kinds of absurd rumours about his secret mission have been the result.

Death has removed the aged King of Bavaria. His name may not carry so distinct an idea as the addition that this is the sovereign whose adoration of Lola Montes, the so-called dancer, (we remember hearing the opera folk hiss her, because she could not dance) led him to do a variety of things which produced anything but admiration towards himself on thepart of his Bavarian. He had long abdicated, and had seen his sons Otho of Greece, compelled to do the same. The late King's errors may be forgiven in consideration of his many good qualities. He was a gentleman, and a scholar, and he devoted himself heart and soul to the adorning and improving his capital, which will ever retain the marks of his zeal. His death has no political interest.

Again becoming insular, we note that the persevering persecutors of Mr. Eyre, the late Governor of Jamica. have made another attempt upon him. Sir Robert Collier, the late Liberal Solicitor-General, was instructed to apply to a London Magistrate for a warrant against Mr. Eyre, as "accessory" to the death of Gordon. But Sir Thomas Henry considering that the Magistrates of Shropshire had refused to commit Mr. Eyre, and that in spite of a long charge from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, a Middlesex jury had declared that there were no "principals," thought that there could be no "accessory," and refused the school which does not mean to do wrong, but which is utterly incapable of comprehending the generous nature of the English character. Gordon was a mischievous fanatic, and hanging him was the very best thing, but he was informally hanged, and therefore, Mr. Eyre was so far blameworthy, but the feeling of the people revolts against injustice to him. His friends are very much angered by the production of a quotation which somebody has found in a book by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., one of the Jamaica Committee. It is to the effect that the error of one of the Governors of England in other days was the not hanging up of a scoundrel without ceremony when once laid hold of.

We shall allude but once more to the Speke disappearance case. The unfortunate gentleman's condition has been allowed to come on the world step by step. When he first disappeared he was gifted with every moral and social virtue. Then there were rumours of eccentricities. Next when recovered by his friends, we learned of religious fanaticism. And finally his physicians came forward with a revelation of a stranger kind, and one which they might as well have kept to themselves, to the effect that he had been the victim of "advertising" quacks. He is understood to be in confinement, and there is an end of the matter, except that if the new revelation operate as a warning against the greedy, ignorant scoundrels last indicated, we may excuse its apparent want of consideration.

The grand master of the Orangemen of Down has been tried for leading a procession, and under a Conservative Government has been sentenced to imprisonment and fine. This occurred fortunately for the Administration, and capital might have been made out of it during the approaching debates. But Orange pressure has been too strong, and the Lord-Lieutenant has remitted the sentence, so the advantage is handed over to the enemy. That batch of Fenians who were implicated in the blowing down the wall of the House of Detention are now to be tried for wilful murder. A few more arrests have been made, but the interest of the public in the subject has completely subsided and the criminals will receive the calmest trial. In Ireland, a Fenian trial has had had to stand over because there was a claim that half the jury should be aliens, and these could not be found. The mountebank, Train, proffered himself, but was refused, which gave him an opportunity of advertising himself again—all that he desired. One more Irish fact is worth note. Sullivan, the Fenian editor, just sent to prison, is a member of the Dublin town council. Any member who is absent for six months *ipso facto* resigns, but Sullivan, whose absence for that period will be enforced, sends in his resignation. The town council will not accept it.

Of our two annual spring excitements we had supposed that one would be withdrawn this year, the Oxford and Cambridge match on the river. Disheartened by constant defeat, and not by any means well provided with a crew, Cambridge took advantage of the melancholy suicide of one of that crew to refrain from the usual challenge. But they have plucked up heart of grace, and sent the cartel, and both crews are at it hard and fast, preparing for the struggle. The other sight is the Volunteer Review, for which three towns have competed, and Portsmouth wins to the joy of the quieter residents in and visitors of Brighton. We trust that all will go well, but the Portsmouth railway terminus is about the worst in the world.

It seems probable that at length the scandal of public executions will cease, the bill for making them private having been read a second time by an enormous majority. Those enemies of capital punishment dislike the measure, because they have relied so much upon the scenes which take place under the gallows as arguments for doing away with the penalty of death. But the feeling in the country is, that there never was a time when it would be less safe to do away with the only penalty (except flogging which has any effect on the dangerous classes. Ruffianism is largely on the increase, and crimes of violence occupy the public eye daily. We happen to know that it is the opinion of several of the abler judges that stronger remedies will be required than are at present in use. Meantime to invest execution with a new and mystic horror may not be a bad thing.

Mr. Disraeli has much improved the Bribery Bill with which he opened the session. He proposes that the judges shall be selected from the bench, and for the special purpose in question. It is in fact creating two new judges of the higher class. Mr. Gladstone approves, with reservation. But it has yet to be seen whether the House is sincere in its profession of readiness to abandon its own power. Possibly the issue may never arise.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

(*The Times*, *Feb.* 19.)

In the Court of Exchequer on Feb. 18th, at the sittings at *Nisi Prius*, before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury, a case was heard of great interest to shareholders:—

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Brown, Q.C., Mr. Philbrick, and Mr. H. Tindal Atkinson were counsel for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General, Mr. Melfish, Q.C., and Mr. W. H. Lord appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this action, a member of the firm of Crossley Brothers, carpet manufacturers at Halifax in Yorkshire, sued the defendant, the late managing director of the London and Colonial Company (limited), to recover back the price he paid for certain shares in the company, for the amounts paid by him for calls upon the shares, and for money paid upon the defendant's promissory note for debentures. The company was originally formed in 1860, and, according to the prospectus of the company, with the object of purchasing the business of hop merchant, exporter of porter and ales, and maltster, carried on at the Victoria Stores, North Woolwich, by Mr. Robert Tooth, of Cranbrook, in the county of Kent; and also to purchase the freehold and leasehold property, consisting of the brewery estate and other properties at Burton-on-Trent, or near thereto, and at North Woolwich; as also the plant, machinery, fixtures, fittings, utensils, and stock in trade employed by Mr. Robert Tooth in his business, and to carry on and extend such businesses, and to carry on the business of brewers of ales at Burton-on-Trent, of manufacturing casks for the use of the same; also the business of warehouse-keepers for receiving and delivering and storing goods, and to do any other matters and things incidental to, or which might be carried on in connexion with, any of the said businesses, or which might be determined upon by an extraordinary resolution of the company. The company continued to trade upon their original scheme until the 1st of July 1865, when they issued a new prospectus, and then it was that Mr. Crossley, the plaintiff, owing to there presentation contained in the prospectus, was induced to become a shareholder in the company.

The declaration in the case gives a good outline of the nature of the action. The first count charged in substance that the defendant, the managing director of the London and Colonial Company (limited), fraudulently issued a circular, dated the 1st of July 1865, stating the company had uniformerly paid a dividend of 12½ per cent. to each of the shareholders, and had an accumulation of undivided assets amounting to £80,281 1s. 3d.; that the important features of its undertaking were its steady and successful working as a company for the past six years; that the past profits had been sufficient to warrant the expectation of good dividends for the future. That the plaintiff had thereby been induced to invest 25,000*l.*, and to accept in payment of the defendant's promissory note for the payment of 5,000*l.* certain documents called debentures, and also to pay 1,010*l.* for another debenture, and also to pay the defendant the interest on the debenture, amounting to £51 17s. 7d. The second count charged that the defendant fraudulently caused to be read aloud a report, dated the 1st of July 1865, that the profit for the year was £18,355 9s. 1d., and that the directors felt justified in recommending the usual dividend of 12½ per cent. to be paid to Class B Shareholders, and that having regard to the large accumulations and prosperity of the company, they deemed it right to distribute the same by debentures, and recommended a sum of 1,239*l.* to be carried forward to the new profit and loss account. The third count stated that the defendant fraudulently published a letter addressed to the defendant's brother, dated the 13th of June 1865, stating,—"We have been working six years successfully. We are not in want of temporary assistance. Our original shares have received dividends for six years at the uniform rate of 12½ per cent., and we believe our coming balance-sheet will show an accumulated balance equal to the original ordinary share capital." The fourth count alleged that the defendant, in a letter to the plaintiff's brother, fraudulently represented,—"We have

custody of the police at Bodmin. His conversation was perfectly rational."

Under the head of "Latest particulars" the evening papers of Feb. 25 publish the following:—"Some doubts were expressed by the readers of this morning's journals as to the identity of the person arrested at Padstow, but we have authority for stating that it was really Mr. Speke who fell into the hands of the Cornwall constabulary. Previous to the intelligence published yesterday the authorities at Scotland-yard were in possession of certain facts relative to the Rev. gentleman's whereabouts, and a letter, written by Mr. Speke himself, and received by Mr. Murdoch yesterday morning (Feb. 24) gave further particulars. The letter in question described the writer to be in a melancholy position, and alluded to a want of cash. It will thus be seen that the report of his having 'a large sum of money' in his possession, when taken, is incorrect; but in other respects the account of the circumstances attending the capture is confirmed. As may be imagined, the recognition of the handwriting of Mr. Speke proved a source of much gratification, and the fact was immediately communicated to his friends and relations. Mr. Murdoch, jun., left town, in company with a detective officer from Scotland-yard, but they would not reach Bodmin till late on the night of Feb. 24. As far as is known they will return on Feb. 26, and possibly bring Mr. Speke with them. The inquiries at Pall-mall East, the residence of Mr. Murdoch, have been numerous, and each visitor has evinced great satisfaction at the result of his call."

MR. SPEKE gives a full account of his proceedings since leaving London. On the night of his departure he went to Basingstoke, and next day walked to Winchester, a distance of 18 miles. The day following he proceeded to Bishopstoke, and thence to Southampton, Gosport, and Portsmouth, and remained in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth till the 29th of January, occupying himself by visiting various places in the locality. He arrived at Plymouth by steamboat on the 30th, and stayed there till February 16, during which time he visited Saltash, Cotehele, Egg-Buckland, St. Germans, Tamerton, Roborough, Ivybridge, and other places in the neighbourhood. On Sunday, Feb. 16, he attended church at St. Germans; the next day he proceeded to Fowey, a small port on the south coast, and thence to Lostwithiel on the 20th. He then went to Bodmin, and put up at a second-rate inn, the Queen's Head. On the 21st he went to Padstow where he was arrested, having left his luggage at Bodmin. His luggage was in several small bags enclosed in one large bag. The money found in his possession amounted to £200 in notes and gold. He was somewhat excited when brought to Bodmin, but talked quite rationally to the Chief Constable He appears, however, to entertain peculiar religious views, and said his great object in leaving home was to get to some country where nobody knew anything about him, so that he might work for his living and preach the Gospel to his fellow-labourers. He had obtained, he said much greater insight than heretofore into the principles of the Bible by his lonely study of it on the rocks by the seashore. When asked why he did not go abroad at once, instead of roaming about the country, he said he knew it would have been of no use to attempt it for the telegraph would have been set to work and detectives placed on the watch to stop him. He hoped by moving about the country from place to place to keep them off the scent, and that after a time he would be able to embark from a seaport without being suspected. His plans for the future were to return to Bodmin and attend church there on Sunday, and then to visit various places of interest on the Cornish coast; after which he proposed to proceed to Ilfracombe, and cross by steamboat thence to Swansea. With that view he had ascertained the times of sailing of the steamers. On getting to Swansea he intended to walk through Wales to Liverpool, and there embark for America. He admitted having read the newspapers daily, but said the excitement caused in the country by his disappearance had no effect in altering his determination to carry out his scheme. He acknowledged, however, to his brother that he was now ashamed of what he had done, and seemed affected by his position. On leaving Bodmin he was calm and composed, but appeared dejected, Mr. Speke's friends attribute the freak to his unwillingness to marry. The Cornish police are to have the reward promised for his discovery.

BOMBAY.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Kurrachee, per steamer *Kurrachee*. to-day at 11 A.M.

HIS Highness the Nawab of Junjeera proceeded to Surat on Friday last by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway train.

IT is stated by the *Jami-Jamshed* that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent intends shortly to proceed to England on sick leave.

THE next Criminal Sessions will begin on the 14th April, and the presiding Judge will be the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

THE annual exhibition of the Free General Assembly's Institution is to be held this afternoon at 4 P.M. in the hall of the Institution at Khetwadi.

MR. WYLLIE will act, as a temporary measure, as Chief Secretary to Government, in room of Mr. Ravenscroft, who proceeded to England by the last mail.

ON Saturday the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court sentenced one Balloo Rama to two months' imprisonment in the County Jail, for assaulting one Augustine Lawrence Silva.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on Saturday afternoon in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. Drummond, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces, who left by the mail steamer for England.

THE Senior Magistrate on Saturday last fined a hack buggy-driver, named Ismail Aba, in the sum of Rs. 10, for driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a carriage of Mr. John Dunbar, barrister-at-law.

WE would direct attention to the programme of Dave Carson's entertainment to-night, printed in another column. The programme is an excellent one, and it will be seen from it that Dave has several novel attractions for his Bombay admirers.

ON Saturday a court for hearing appeals was held by the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Westropp. As cases not of a pressing character are not desired to be heard till the return of the Chief Justice, there were only two cases on the roll. Only one of these was heard and it involved no point of importance.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

March	.....	"Gut Heil" ..... Hamm.
Overture	.....	"Sicilian Vespers" Verdi.
Selection ...(Op.)...		"Faust" ..... Gounod.
Valse	.....	"Abschied von Munchen" ..... Gung'l.
Selection ...(Op.)...		"A Night in Granada" ..... Kreutzer.
Quadrille	.....	"Musen" ..... Strauss.
Galop	.....	"Jougleur" ..... Zikoff.

THE case of *Cazee Goolam Ali* vs. *H. H. Aga Khan*, with reference to the right to a portion of the Khoja burial-ground, came before Sir Joseph Arnould again on Saturday, and after some discussion the learned Judge complied with an application of the plaintiff for an adjournment for a week in order that the plaint might be amended in accordance with the plaintiff's own evidence and claims as stated in the witness-box. He expressed a hope that the attorneys for the plaintiff would take care to sift the evidence properly before the matter came on again, and would take all necessary and reasonable pains to present the case to the Court in such a way that it could be proceeded with—which certainly had not been done in the first instance.

THE following is a list of vessels spoken by the ship *Queen of the West*, from Liverpool to Bombay:—

November 29th, *Eumenides*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 38 days out; November 30th, *Dorothy*, from London for Trincomalee, 24 days out; December 1st, *Emma*, from Liverpool for Batavia, 40 days out; December 10th, *Northumbrian*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 60 days out; December 10th, *Kent*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 47 days out; December 11th, *Canaan*, from London for Sydney, 42 days out; December 12th, *Aristides*, from Cardiff for Cape, 54 days out; December 30th, *Andrew Jackson*, from Cardiff for Shanghai, 45 days out; January 4th, *Glencoe*, from Glasgow for Madras, 65 days out; January 7th, *Merwanjee Framjee*, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 63 days out; January 8th, *Annetta*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 76 days out; February 1, *Gloucestershire*, from Port Providence for Aden, 75 days out; February 21, *Siberia*, from Liverpool for Bombay, 106 days out.

FAIR AT BHRUMKA KHEIR.—Major C. S. Law, Acting Political Agent at Mahee Kanta, has submitted to Government a report upon the fair held at Bhrumka Kheir, situated sixteen miles north of Fedhur from the 3rd to the 16th February last. The fair, it appears from the report, was poorly attended, the number of persons of all classes present not exceeding four thousand, the scant attendance being attributable to the opening of fairs in various parts of the country in late years, so that traders did not so much look forward to a mart in a place so remote as the Bhrumka Kheir fair. The Rajah of Edur, following the advice pressed upon him as to the trade returns of the Samajee fair, committed the preparation of the present returns to a special officer. The result might be therefore regarded as more trustworthy. In value of goods in general brought to the fair, there had been a falling off, amounting to Rs. 36,373. In Europe piece-goods the same falling off was observable, there being less piece-goods brought for sale by Rs. 39,046 worth, and by Rs. 27,415 worth sold. There was an equally large decrease in Indian manufactured goods, there being less brought to the fair and sold than in 1867. The falling off observable was due, not only to the increase of fairs generally, but perhaps also to the greater strictness enforced in taking the accounts. The fair passed off in perfect quietness, the roads being patrolled by a party of the Gaekwar Horse, conservancy was attended to, and finally there was no disease.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd March 1868.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	.....	Rs.	69,993 9 6
Merchandize	.....	,,	3,72,600 13 8
Electric Telegraph	.....	,,	1,945 3 0
Earth Trains	.....	,,	4,475 0 0
Total		Rs....	4,49,015 10 2
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles	.....	Total Rs....	4,04,221 14 1
Increase	.....		44,793 12 1

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM AHMEDABAD TO VEERUMGAUM.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay, 20th March 1868.

To COLONEL M. K. KENNEDY, R.E.,
Secretary to Government,
Railway Department, Bombay.

SIR,—The subject of a proposed extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum having been under the consideration of the Chamber, I am directed by the committee of management to lay before Government their views on a question which is one of very great importance to the commercial interests of this part of India.

The existing line of this Company, as completed from Bombay to Ahmedabad, has not answered the expectations that were formed regarding it while still under construction, when it was looked forward to as likely to be the means of opening up the resources and bearing the main portion of the traffic of the richest province, under the rule of the Government of Bombay.

The causes of public disappointment in this respect are not difficult to find; the railway throughout its entire course is subjected to a sea competition unexampled for its facilities and its severity, while by stopping short at Ahmedabad, the railway is cut off from the cotton and other produce of the upper portion of the fertile province of Kattiawar that lies beyond to the west and north-west of the Saburmutty River.

To meet the wants felt in reference to this important district, and give the railway the benefit of a large traffic from which it is at present completely cut off, it is proposed to extend the railway from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum, a distance not greatly exceeding forty miles; an extension across the river has already been sanctioned, so that the proposed line from the north-west bank of the Saburmutty to Veerumgaum will not be more than thirty-seven miles.

There are no engineering difficulties connected with the proposed line, it will run the whole distance through British territory and the entire cost of construction will be less than £300,000.

By constructing this short extension, the main line will be connected with a town of considerable importance in itself and the centre of a rich district of country for many miles round, and which must ultimately become the chief depot of the important cotton trade of the British portion of Kattiawar.

Already there are cotton pressing establishments at Veerumgaum from which pressed cotton is sent to Ahmedabad, a distance of more than forty miles, for further transmission to Bombay, notwithstanding the inconvenience of the long cartage distance, and the heavy cost for cartage charges; and if the places were once connected by a railway there can be no doubt such establishments would be rapidly increased and the greater portion of the cotton grown in those districts would be pressed and brought the whole distance by railway to Bombay.

The Chamber has reason to believe that if this extension be carried out the Kattiawar Chiefs will, at their own cost, construct a line that will connect Wudwan with Veerumgaum, and thus open up a large and fertile district with which trade is at present carried on under many disadvantages from imperfect means of transit.

The proposed extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum is commended to the Chamber by the benefits it may be expected to confer on the important district of country it will pass through,—by the prospect it affords of opening up for purposes of extended trade and commerce the rich province of Kattiawar and of introducing the Chiefs of that country to supplement the present proposal by a line to be made at their own expense to connect British with native territory,—by the advantages it will confer as a feeder of the main line by increasing the amount of traffic to an extent that may have the effect of lightening, in a most material degree, the burden of the Government 5 per cent. guarantee,—and by the comparatively small outlay at which these signal advantages may be obtained.

I am, therefore, respectfully to express the hopes of the committee that these views of the Chamber on a question of great importance to the commerce of this part of India, may meet with the approval of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, and that he will do the Chamber the favour to represent these views to the Government of India and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for their favourable consideration, and that they may be pleased to sanction the scheme under the usual guarantee of 5 per cent. interest on the capital required to carry out the undertaking.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

DANGEROUS GOODS.—Momunjee Ahmedjee, a Borah, was charged with neglecting to give a due notice of the dangerous nature of certain goods in his charge taken to the Boree Bunder station on the 27th instant for conveyance to Lasulgaum.

Mr. S. L. Smith, first class inspector of police in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, stated that on Friday last about 1 P.M. he found at the Boree Bunder station certain goods which were delivered for conveyance to other stations, among which were five packages belonging to the defendant, and delivered by him for conveyance to Lasulgaum. He examined one of the five packages, which among other articles contained six cases of gunpowder, in all about 8lbs. Previous to opening the boxes, witness asked defendant what it contained. He said different kinds of goods but said nothing about the gunpowder cases. He denied having any gunpowder, and said he sent all powder he had two days before. Defendant was fined Rs. 150 in December last for sending six pounds of gunpowder.

His Worship convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 150.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Babajee Gungaram was charged with obtaining Rs. 6-13-6, the property of Government, from Gunputrao Godajee under false pretences. The prisoner was convicted and sent to the House of Correction for two calendar months with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

BROTHELS.—Dhunjeeboy Merwanjee was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Dadson, with allowing his house, situated at Bhendy Bazar Road, to be used as a common brothel and lodging-house for prostitutes, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity.

Mr. Jehanghier appeared for the defence.

Two witnesses were examined, a sweetmeat shopkeeper and a grocer, after which Mr. Jehanghier addressed the Court, contending that the whole of the Bhendy Bazar was full of these people, and that the evidence of the two witnesses was not sufficient on which to order the house to be vacated by the prostitutes.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that according to law the magistrates have no power to order the removal of prostitutes from houses wherever situated, unless the respectable inhabitants in the vicinity complain of their being an annoyance and offence to them. In this as in other cases before His Worship to-day, relating to houses in the Parell Road (Bhendy Bazaar,) there was no evidence to prove such annoyance and offence; and so long as the people living in the vicinity choose to endure the presence of those abominations in the public thoroughfares, the general public must continue to endure the annoyance which offends them. Nothing short of a special law on the subject could put a stop to this nuisance; and the complaints which were being continually made of it seemed to call for an early remedy being applied. Defendant was under these circumstances discharged.

There were several other cases, which were also dismissed on similar grounds.

THEFT.—Dajee Vithoo, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a copper pot, belonging to one Luxamon Sumbajee. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and being an old offender was sent to the House of Correction for one month with hard labour.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Loans Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅝ ,,
3	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 5/8 ,,
1	do.	1/11 9/16 ,,
On demand		1/11⅝ ,,
On Scotland		1/11⅝ ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th March, 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £837,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—A. PASSAGE, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at Ir. 11 5-8d. per Rupee.	
4	do.	...at Ir. 11¾d.	,,
3	do.	...at Ir. 11 7/16d.	,,
2	do.	...at Ir. 11 3/8d.	,,
1	do.	...at Ir. 11 5/16d.	,,
On demand	..	...at Ir. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at Ir. 11 3/16d.	,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at Ir. 11 1/8d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1868

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, very best and fresh YORK HAMS and CHEESES, and four tierces very best new, this year's, IRISH BEEF—all from London. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd March 1868.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class English-built light Dog Cart expressly built to order by Bennian & Healey, Liverpool, and which cost six months ago £80.

A second-hand English-built Buggy, in excellent order, by George Brigge, London.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, hamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Sole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan Co., Glasgow, with a pair of fast-trotting Bay large Australian Horses, and a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness, complete.

The above Carriage and Horses, either one or pair, can be sold together or separately.

The turn-out to be seen daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of of Esplanade Cross Road.

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradbury's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th March, 1868.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Affection.—In this country nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing than the class of diseases dependent on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea, headache, listlessness and loss of appetite, will at once be recognised as the symptoms of liver affection, which can only be relieved by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise over the biliary secretion, a healthful influence known and appreciated throughout Great Britain and her colonies. These Pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick-headache, and liver complaints have been thoroughly restored by these Pills to sound health and a good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment in life.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL,
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Prompititude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Commissariat Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.	Civil. Monthly.	Military. Half-yearly.	Military. Monthly.	Age.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
15	0 0 0	2 10 6	17 8 0	3 1 7	20
20	0 0 0	3 3 0	20 0 0	3 8 8	30
25	0 3 15	3 9 3	23 8 0	4 2 5	40
30	0 5 3	3 15 9	30 8 0	5 6 5	50
35	0 7 5	4 2 5	42 8 0	7 8 5	60
40	0 9 7	4 8 1			
45	0 11 9	4 13 9			
50	0 14 3	5 0 0			
55	0 15 15	5 6 11			
60	0 17 15	5 13 11			

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 2000 Shares at $500 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ltd.
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
H. G. Bishop, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. F. S. Stedman. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate	...	Rs. 246	0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	...	,, 123	0 0
Net Annual Premium		Rs. 123	0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when he Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force